## SMITH HERESY CASE

Appeal Taken to the Northern Presbyterian Assembly.

The Ex-Professor of Lane Seminary Charges Many Errors on the Part of the Presbytery and Ohio Synod.

ANOTHER BURNING QUESTION

Commissioners Discuss Supervision of Church Colleges.

Reports on Work Among the Freedmen and on Education-Southern Presbyterians and Other Religious Bodies.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.-Judicial case No. 1, which is the official designation of the Smith case, was reported to the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, with the recommendation that the appeal be entertained, both parties having agreed to waive the right to be heard on this question. If the assembly votes to entertain the appeal three hours will be given to Professor Smith to present his case, four hours to the committee on prosecution and an additional hour to Professor Smith, twenty minutes to the Synod of Ohio and two hours to the assembly. At the close of this time the vote is to be taken on each allegation of error and ground of appeal separately. It was also decided to make the consideration of this case a special order for Thursday next at 10 o'clock, to continue till finished, having precedence over

all other orders. Professor Smith's appeal begins by reciting the charges and specifications, which are, in brief, that in a pamphlet entitled "Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration," issued while he was a professor in Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, he taught that the Holy Spirit did not control the inspired writers in their composition of the Holy Scripture as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., free from errors when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. The appeal further recites the trial and conviction of Professor Smith by the Cincinnati Presbytery and its finding of suspension from the ministry until he should renounce his errors; also, the affirmation of judgment by the synod of Ohio, Oct. 13, 1893. Professor Smith then says: "Deeming myself aggrieved by this sentence and unjustly deprived of my rights and privileges as a minister of Jesus Christ, I gave due no-tice of appeal to the synod of Ohio, and filed the same with the stated clerk of the Presbytery within the time required by the Book of Discipline. As the meeting of the synod of Ohio, held in Cincinnati, Oct. 10 to 13, 1803, I presented my appeal, with specifications of the errors of the presby-

As Professor Smith says, the appeal, with the specifications of error, was found in order by the synod, after which the judgment, the notice of appeal and the appeal were read, and the synod decided that the appeal should be entertained. After the parties were heard and opportunity to be heard had been given to the bers of the synod the synod proceeded to vote on each of the twelve specifications of error. No one of these was sustained, the highest vote to sustain being fifty-one, against seventy-eight not to sustain Thereupon the moderator declared the judgment of the presbytery of Cincinnati

"Having obtained no relief from the sy-nod of Ohio," the Professor says, "I now appeal to the General Assembly, the highest court of the church. I pray your hon-orable commissioners to review the action of the synod by which the decision of the presbytery was confirmed. I pray you to ssue the case in accordance with justice and the constitution of the church, to reverse the decision of the lower court and to restore to me the exercise of my minis-try, from which I have been excluded, having in submission to the discipline of the church suffered this privation for the space of eighteen months. In support of this appeal, as already recited in the notice of appeal, I allege twelve errors in the action of the synod, each being a refusal on the part of the synod to correct erroneous action taken by the presbytery of

"First-The synod erred in not sustaining my first specification of error in my appeal from the presbytery of Cincinnati, which was as follows: 'Allowing members of the presbytery to sit in judgment on the case after they had published opinions on my

"Second-The synod erred in not sustaining my second specification of error in my appeal as aforesaid, to wit, 'refusing to sustain my objections to the preliminary

Third-The synod erred in not sustaining my third specification of error, to wit: 'Not sustaining my objections to the sufficiency of charge 2 in form and legal effect." "Fourth-The synod erred in not sustaining my fourth specification of error, to wit: Not sustaining my other objections to the ency of charge 3 in form and legal ef-

specifications under charge 3 as insufficient in form and legal effect. "Sixth-The synod erred in not sustaining my sixth specification of error, to wit: 'Declining to receive testimony. Seventh-The synod erred in not sustaining my seventh specification of error, to

wit: 'Allowing the vote of a member of the court to be recorded and counted in his "Eighth-The synod erred in not sustain-ing my eighth specification of error, to wit: Sustaining charge 2 and finding me

"Ninth-The synod erred in not sustain-ing my ninth specification of error, to wit: "The action of the court sustaining specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, under charge 2, was against the evidence and not supported by sufficient evidence.

"Tenth-The synod erred in not sustain-ing my tenth specification of error, to wit: Sustaining charge 3 and finding me guilty." "Eleventh-The synod erred in not sustaining my eleventh specification of error, to wit: 'Sustaining these specifications un-

"Twelfth-The synod erred in not sustaining my twelfth specification of error, to wit: 'Imposing on me the penalty of suspension from the ministry, which penalty would be excessive even if I were guilty of the offense charged.'

"These errors, as alleged, having been committed by the presbytery of Cincinnati and having been confirmed by the Synod of Ohio, are brought to the notice of your venerable body and submitted to your judgment, in the hope that your action may be in accordance with justice and right and may promote the peace and purity of

THE SEMINARY QUESTION. The hour for consideration of the question of seminary control having arrived, the floor was taken by Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, who announced that he desired to explain the third recommendation of the committee. He denied any desire or purpose of centralization. With regard to the present seminaries the assembly can do nothing without the consent of the seminaries, and the property remains just where it is. It can only interfere in the case of misuse of funds, in regard to which a trust has been declared. Dr. McFougall

many delegates as to the extent to which supervision should be carried.

A strange scene followed the speech of Mr. McDougall. Questions were put to the speaker from all parts of the house, with a view of eliciting information. They came quick and fast, so that the moderator requested members to "fire their inquiries

Professor Craig, of McCormick Seminary expressed his satisfaction at the proposed plan, saying that he anticipated that when the committee of the assembly reaches Chicago the question of the directors of McCor-mick will be not "Why have you devised this scheme?" but "Why have you not made it more complete?"

Rev. Mr. Galloway, of Paterson, N. J., announced that he was in favor of the mi-

nority report and advocated a course of Dr. Paul Suthpin, of Newark, followed with an argument in favor of delay, for several reasons, ending with a resolution commending the matter to a committee for the purpose of consultation with the seminaries. On motion of Professor Craig this resolution was laid upon the table by

a large majority. Dr. John Fox, of Brooklyn, offered a similar resolution, with additional features, but leaving the final decision to the next assembly, after consultation with and sug-

assembly, after consultation with and suggestions from the seminaries. The motion had not more than been received a second before Elder Sterry, of New York, moved to table this resolution also. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, and immediately Mr. Sterry moved the previous question. A storm of "noes" met this suggestion, and it was so decided as to cause the hasty withdrawal of the motion. Just afterwards Dr. Harkel, of Denver, moved to substitute the recommendations of the minority for those now before the house. The expiration of the morning hour house. The expiration of the morning hour caused a scramble for the assignment of an hour for further consideration. On motion of Mr. Young, Tuesday, at 2:30, was selected, but a motion to take the vote at 3 o'clock on that day failed to carry, having been cut off by a motion to adjourn.

At the afternoon session the report on the work among the freedmen of the South showed that the legacy received from Mary Stuart, of New York, enabled the board to present a favorable balance. Church contributions fell off nearly \$8,000 and building operations have been curtailed, effecting a saving of nearly \$19,000 over 1893. The tosaving of nearly \$19,000 over 1893. The to-tal receipts of the year amounted to nearly \$195,000, with expenditures of about \$12,000 less. The following statement shows the extent of the work: Ministers, 163; churches and Sunday schools, 283; communicants, 16,-000; scholars, 17,500; schools, 91; teachers,

000; scholars, 17, 261; pupils, 14,500. The report on education showed a falling off in receipts from churches of nearly \$11,000 and an expenditure of \$5,000 out of the permanent fund of the board. The churches gave less than \$50,000, while legacies aggregated over \$63,000. The number of noncontributing churches was stated to be over 4,000. Mention was made, with com-mendation, of the action of the board in alding students at Lane Seminary after the acceptance of the resignation of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith. Earnest pleas were made for more money with which to prosecute the board's labor, but without mention of the boycott pronounced against the students of Lane and Union Seminaries as a cause of the deficit. Brief speeches followed till the close of the session

A representative from the Pacific coast warned the assembly of the danger of getting an uneducated ministry of "nice young men who don't know anything beyond the in this respect. One commissioner was anxious to oppose one of the recommendations of the committee, and upon the re-fusal of the assembly to extend its session the matter went over as unfinished busi-

The evening session was in the interest of the freedmen's board. Dr. McCook, of Philadelphia, presided. Dr. Sanders, president of Biddle University, and other colored clergymen took part. Among the overtures reported to the assembly to-day was one from the Presbytery of New Albany upon the subject of personal purity of members of Congress.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

### Motion to Table a Breckinridge Case Resolution Defeated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21 .- The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church resumed its session to-day. Rev. W. H. Woods, of Baltimore, offered a resolution which, while not referring to the Brecklaridge case specially, states that the assembly reaffirms, as it always has done, that "sins against the seventh commandment cannot be tolerated in our members, and we assert our abhorrence and condemnation of such sins and consider the commission of this sin an injury to church, to society and the state." A motion to lay the resolution upon the table resulted: Yeas, 53; nays, 91. The resolution was then referred.

The committee on the Woodrow case from the Augusta Pre-bytery reported that as a minister remains under the jurisdiction of the presbytery from which ne was dismissed until formally relieved by another assembly he is entitled to all the privileges of the dismissing presbytery. and that the formal return of the letter is not necessary.

This afternoon the assembly decided to hold the next meeting in Dallas. The committee to whom was referred the appeal from the Synod of South Carolina, in the case of Miss Saidle Means, charged with violation of church law by working in a telephone exchange on Sunday, and who was found gulity by the Presbytery of Charleston, reported that there was enough in the case to warrant consideration by the General Assembly, and that the papers made out a case of complaint rather than appeal. Some discussion was had, and it was agreed to leave the matter to the vote of the General Assembly without further reports, and the case was docketed until to-morrow, when arguments will be heard.

Southern M. E. Conference.

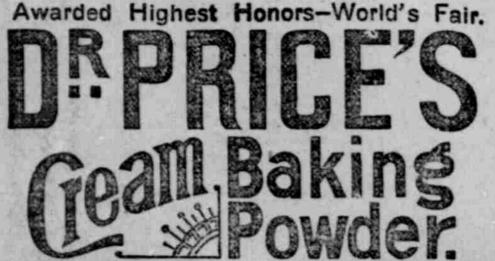
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21.-Bishop Hargrove was the presiding officer in the Southern Methodist General Conference to-day. as follows: Bishop R. K. Hargrove, John my fifth specification of error, to wit: 'Not sustaining my objections to the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, W. R. Webb, A. E. Whittaker, J. N. Rust, J. T. Brownski, W. B. Thompspecifications under charge and the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, W. R. Webb, A. E. Whittaker, sustaining my objections to the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, W. R. Webb, A. E. Whittaker, sustaining my objections to the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, W. R. Webb, A. E. Whittaker, sustaining my objections to the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, W. R. Webb, A. E. Whittaker, sustaining my objections to the various son I D Crooks I A Cliffon I P. Rader, whittaker, son I D Crooks I P. Rader, whittaker, son I D Crooks I P. Rader, whittaker, s son, J. D. Crooks, J. A. Clifton, J. E. Harri-W. Pinson. It was decided to hold the next General Conference on the first Thursday The afternoon session was devoted to winding up the details of business still

pending, passing resolutions, handshaking, etc. The conference adjourned until 1898. SHOT BY ROBBERS.

## Oklahomians Tackle Two Bandits and Are Worsted in the Fight.

EL RENO, O. T., May 21.-Two men supposed to be members of the Dalton gang of train robbers passed through El Reno today, traveling eastward. The sheriff telegraphed to the little town of Yukon to intercept them. A posse was quickly organized, and when the train robbers made their appearance a running fight ensued. Mr. Farish was shot in the groin, the bullet passing entirely through him. He is not expected to live. An old man named Nelson was shot in the forehead, but not dangerously. A number of other persons were wounded more or less in the skirmish. among them a man named Snyder, who was shot in the face and will die. One of the robbers was shot off his horse and captured, but resisted to the last, and several of his captors bear cuts and bruises on the head, where he welted them with his sixshooter. The other made his escape, but is supposed to be hit a couple of times, one bullet taking away a piece of his hat and another striking him in his head. The one captured is unknown here. The robber who escaped is being followed by a party of armed men, and another battle is likely to occur at any time.

Retirement of Prof. Dana. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.-The retirement of Prof. James A. Dana, the oldest professor connected with Yale University, and one of the foremost American scientists, is announced. Prof. Dana is eighty-one years of age, and is compelled to abandon further active work by feeble health. The department has been placed



The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

Senator Gray's Committee Begins Work Behind Closed Doors.

Mr. Hunton and His Son, Indecrat Kyle and His Clerk, Major Buttz and Attorney Walker Testify.

READING PROMISED RACY

When the Investigation Is Ended and the Testimony Printed.

The House Votes to Kill the Rule Providing for Docking Absent Members-Latest from the Mosquito Country.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the Senate was on hand promptly at 10 o'clock to-day in the room of the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Hunton was at the meeting as a witness. C. W. Buttz, with his attorney, was without the doors of the committee room, and there were other expected witnesses in the corridors. Mr. Buttz made a written application to be present. The committee sat in secret session until 10:30, when Senator Hunton was summoned to testify. Senator Hunton remained with the committee about half an hour, and after he emerged from the committee room his son, Eppa Hunton, jr., was called in and asked to state what he knew of the alleged effort to bribe his father. He was detained fifteen minutes. Both witnesses were cautioned by Senator Gray against giving the newspapers any report of the proceedings, the Senator remarking that when this branch of the inquiry should be concluded the proceedings would all be made public. Both Senator Hunton and his son stated that C. W. Buttz was the man who approached the younger Hunton. The narrative did not differ materially from the story heretofore given to the press by Senator Hunton.

Senator Kyle was before the committee for more than an hour, and he was informed that he probably would be called again. He put the committee in possession of all the information in his possession, stating that he was first approached by Buttz about two months ago, with the proposition to vote against the tariff bill and receive pay for his vote, the amount offered being \$14,000. In reply to a question Senator Kyle said he was confident that Buttz represented other parties, and that the proposition, if it had been accepted, would had been made good. Senator Kyle also stated that Buttz had intimated to him that if \$14,000 was not enough he could have almost any sum he would

name, as high as \$75,000. The committee took a recess at 1 o'clock for lunca. Chairman Gray stated that the committee had not yet formulated any plans for the investigation of the operations of the Sugar Trust in connection with legislation in the Senate. When Senator Gray was asked what the committee had determined to do in response to Mr. Buttz's request to be allowed to be present while other witnesses were being examined, that he might question them, he said the request had been refused, as had a similar request from Senator Hunton to be present when Buttz should testify. Asked what would be the effect of a refusal on Buttz's part to testify. Mr. Gray only sa'd that course on his part would appear against him in the published testimony. At 3 o'clock Major Butiz was called, but after he had entered Chairman Gray told him that he had been called a little too soon and to retire until a point which was under discussion could be settled. Buttz an-nounced that he wanted his attorney present when he testified. He still adhered to his determination not to tistify unless he is furnished a copy of the testimony hereto-fore given, saying that the committee may send nim to jail for eternity before he wil change his resolution on this point. A few minutes later Mr. Buttz was again cailed and his attorney was admitted with him. Major Buttz was before the committee for about one hour and was excused with the request that he be in attendance again to-morrow. Mr. Buttz said when he left the committee room that he had been sworn to secrecy and could not reveal a word of the proceedings. Senator Gray also declined to give out anything concerning Mr. Butiz's testimony, saying that no summary of it could be given that would not be liable to do injustice to Mr. Buttz and Fragmentary references to the proceed-

ings leave little room for doubt that when the report of the Buttz testimony is published it will make very racy reading. The Major first demanded a transcript of the report of the testimony of preceding witnesses, but compromised by accepting a proposition that the reporter should read the portions of the testimony of the other witnesses which reflected on him in any way. He was then confronted with the statement that Senators Kyle and Hunton had identified him as the man who had at-The Epworth League board was appointed tempted to corrupt them, and having, in his letter to Senator Hansbrough, laid the responsibility for this charge at the doors of the newspapers and relieved the Senator from all blame he was placed in a somewhat embarrassing position, and the brief references to his testimony indicate that he made an effort to excuse himself and explain away the entire charge He explicitly denies any intention on his part to corrupt the Senators. It is also understood that he politely declined to answer some of the more pertinent questions put to him by members of the committee.
Other witnesses of the afternoon session were Duncan McFarlane. Senator Kyle's clerk, and James W. Walker, an attorney of this city, who gave Buttz a letter to Eppa Hunton, jr. Mr. Walker stated that when Buttz had asked for a letter to Mr. Hunton he had said he wanted to employ him as attorney in a land case and had given no other reason for wanting to know that gentleman. Mr. Merariane told how, after Senator Kyle had referred Buttz to him, he had talked with him and made notes upon his conversation. He confirmed Sen-ator Kyle's statement and said explicitly that Buttz had made a direct proposition to bribe the Senator to vote against the tariff bill. He also submitted his notes on his conversation with Buttz. The committee has been considering the advisability of going to New York to obtain a portion of the testimony in relation to the sugar allegations, but the ultimate

course has not been decided upon. GORMAN AND HILL.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-Senator Gor-

### Two Leading Democrats Say Cloture Will Not Be Adopted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

man said to-day to the Journal correspondent: "I have no doubt that the tariff bill will be passed in the Senate by the middle of next month. No effort will be made to introduce cloture, because there is absolutely no occasion for such a step. It is the unvarying custom in the Senate for the opposition, when it sees its ultimate defeat inevitable, to consent to some agreement whereby a vote can be reached after sufficient and reasonable opportunity for debate. and so it will be with the tariff bill." Senator Hill was also in his seat again to-day, after an absence of more than a week. Said he: "I will not introduce a spoke eloquently of the benefit to both in the hands of Prof. H. S. Williams, who new cloture resolution, nor will I call up been associated with Prof. Dana for my old one. I am afraid that some of the a number of years. ardent tariff reformers might charge me with attempting to retard the progress of the bill because of the long debate that such a resolution would necessarily entail." Mr. Hill said that he had been at Albany during the greater part of his absence from Washington. When informed of the report which had been current about the Capitol last week that he was preparing a new tariff bill as a substitute for the pending bil he simply said: "Haven't they enough tariff bills now? The criticisms seem to be general that there are too He said he might deliver another tariff speech later in the debate.

Mr. Hill does not share Mr. Gorman's faith in the sincerity of the Republican plea for "reasonable time for debate." He alludes to the present state of affairs in the Senate as the "Gorman policy." There are many other Democratic Senators who disagree with Mr. Gorman, and there is the p ssibility of a revoit against them. One Southern Senator said to-night that if there were no greater progress made on the bill during the remainder of the week | investigation of the Carnegie armor-plate

than was made to-day there would be another demand on Mr. Gorman to call a cloture caucus, and upon him would then rest the entire responsibility for all future delay.

The conservatives have undoubtelly already succeeded in one portion of their programme. They have worn out the House. There is heard day by day less talk of undying opposition to the Gorman bill in the House. The plea and excuse for complete surrender by the House is the necessity for early adjournment, so that there may be ample time to explain the bill on the hustings. "Even the German bill passed soon," they cry, "is better than the Wilson bill late in the fall."

CANNOT "DOCK" MEMBERS. Democratic Cure for Absenteeism in

the House Killed. WASHINGTON, May 21.-Almost immediately upon assembling the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Hayes offered an amendment which declared that the section which allowed the docking of members' salaries had been heretofore repealed. Mr. Dearmond made a point of order against the amendment. The chairman (Mr. Richardson) sustained the point of order. Mr. Hayes appealed from the decision of the Chair and the chairman de-clared the nays had it. Only a bare quorum voted. A roll call was demanded and the decision of the Chair was overruled by a vote of 89 to 112. The question was then put on Mr. Hayes's amendment declaring the statutes repealed which authorized the Sergeant-at-arms to deduct from the salary of members for absence. It was agreed to—118 to 84. Republican applause greeted the announcement of the vote. The speaker and the two Democratic members of the rules committee woted in the negative. Mr. Dockery gave notice that a yea and nay vote would be demanded on the amendment when the bill was reported to the House. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

## AFFAIRS AT BLUEFIELDS.

Reports from Captain Watson and United States Minister Baker.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-Acting Secretary McAdoo has received a letter from Captain Watson, commanding the United States steamship San Francisco, dated at Bluefields, May 10. The Captain sends an account of the various interviews he has had with the Nicaraguan authorities, and announces the departure for Managua of Madriz, the Nicaraguan Foreign Secretary, and of Torres, appointed Governor of Rama to succeed Arguellas, the murderer of the American, Wilson. Torres was required to report at the capital to answer a charge that he had sheltered the murderer instead of bringing him to justice. A brief postscript to the letter announces the escape of Arguellas, and expressed the opinion that he would not be recaptured. Captain Watson reports that matters were quiet at Bluefields. He took United States Consul Braida aboard on the 10th and sailed away for the latter's post, Greytown. The British cruiser Magicienne was at Bluefields, and the commander promised Captain Watson that he would watch over the town until he re-turned. The New York, which is now un-doubtedly at Bluefields, had not arrived at the date of the letter. As matters are now quiet there, it is believed the big cruiser will be ordered home, where she will be docked and put in good repair, and per-haps take some of the naval militiamen out

for their summer crulses. A report by mail also reached the State Department from United States Minister Baker to-day. This dispatch brings the story of events down to the 11th inst. He was about to start on the Oago that day for Managua, where he expected to arrive about the 25th inst. He confirms Captain Watson's report of the escape of Arguellas, the acting Governor of Rama, and states that despite the positive assurances of the Nicaraguan commissioner, La Cayo, that Arguellas was in jail at Bluefields and would be brought to trial, it was shown that the accused was at liberty during most of the day of May 9, and finally disappeared that evening. Mr. Baker throws a new light on the movements of Clarence, the Mosquito chief. It was stated that Clarence had been restored to power as the gov-erning chief over Bluefields and the Mosquito country by Captain Clark, the com-mander of the British war ship Magicienne. Mr. Baker's dispatch contradicts this report, for he says that while Clarence returned to Bluefields on the 1st inst., on the British vessel, "he placed himself under Commissioner La Cayo's guarantee of personal safety." It does not appear that Clarence had been reinstated in his political position either by British or any other influ-ence up to the date of the Minister's dispatch. Mr. Baker concludes by stating that the Nicaraguan soldiery had quit Bluefields part going to the interior and a detachment remaining at the bluffs.

LAPLANDERS FOR ALASKA.

Seventeen Reindeer Tenders on Their Way to the Northwest. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The progress of the party of seventeen Laplanders who landed at New York city May 12 and are now en route for the Alaskan reindeer station is watched with considerable interest at the United States Bureau of Education. The party which remained at Madison, Wis., during last week left morning for San Francisco. There some time will be spent in securing supplies and on June 1 the seventeen northerners will leave on a specially chartered vessel for Port Clarence, Alaska, the location of the main reindeer station, which they expect to reach about the end of June. The head of the party is William Kjelmann, the recently ap-pointed superintendent of the Port Clarence station. He was sent to Lapland by the Interior Department and, after traveling more than five hundred miles in that country, made a contract with five families to go to Alaska for three years and there manage the herds of reindeer already brought from Siberia as well as some yet to be introduced. The oldest of the party is sixty-seven and the youngest four. The head of each family will receive \$355 a year and subsistence for their services and their passage to and from Alaska guaranteed by the department.

Slater Case Postponed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The case of letter-carrier Slater, of Fort Wayne, who was dismissed by Postmaster Rockvill. afterward reinstated and again dismissed on charges, was to have come before Postmaster-General Bissell to-day for a hearing. Owing to the pressure of business at the department, however, Mr. Bissell was unable to take up the case to-day, and it went over until Wednesday next, when it will be taken up and decided

Slater was first temporarily removed on the recommendation of Postmasier Rockhill, of Fort Wayne, who alleged that Slater had censured him in a Republican paper. He declared his innocence and an inspector of the department was sent to Fort Wayne. The report exonerated him from the charge of the newspaper assaults, but charged neglect of duty, impolite conduct and other offenses for which permanent removal was ordered. Slater concluded to contest the action of the postmaster and to lay his appeal personally before the Postmaster-general and has accordingly come to Washington.

An Incident of the War. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 21. - W. K. M. Breckinridge, of Evansville, is here to secure a correction of the military record of his father, Col. W. K. Breckinridge, who commanded the Sixth Regiment of Tennessee Infantry in the Union army. While at the War Department he was introduced to Congressman Cox, of Tennessee, In the conversation that ensued, Mr. Cox stated that while Mr. Breckinridge's father commanded the Sixth Tennessee Regiment in the federal army, he (Mr. Cox) commanded the Sixth Tennessee Regiment of the confederate forces, and that in an engagement at Linden, Tenn., Colonel Breckinridge's forces captured Colonel Cox and his fol-

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-Upon the desk of Mr. Bland, in the Chamber of Representatives, to-day, was a huge bunch of La France roses, bearing the inscription: "To the next President." It was in recognition of his success at the Missouri convention last week. V. Hallenbeck, of New York city, assistant chief of the records and editing divi-

signed. The results of the work of the eleventh census will be summed up in an abstract. which has been almost completed at the Census Bureau. The publication will give all the totals for the different subjects for which figures were compiled by special agents and the enumerators. The resolution proposing a congresisonal

ston, Agricultural Department, has re-

frauds will be reported favorably by Representative Outhwaite, of the House rules confinitee, to-morrow.

Representative Doolittle has introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for ascertaining

the subterranean water supplies in the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon lying east of the Cascade moun-Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Senator Kyle, who has been invest!gating allegations of frauds in the Indian claims, has returned to this city. At Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies he found much to confirm the charges of the claims which he has investigated. He thinks fully 50 per cent. of the claims are fraudulent. The total of the claims is \$600,000.

FLOORED THE ROBBER.

Leo Hirth Captures One of a Trio-After the Till.

Lee Hirth keeps a grocery and a saloon at No. 1020 West Washington street. Last night, about 9 o'clock, Hirth stepped out of the place, leaving his wife to attend the store and saloon. In a few moments two men, roughly dressed, entered the saloon and ordered drinks. Just at this moment Hirth entered the grocery store and found a strange man, evidently a partner of the two customers, attempting to steal the contents of the money drawer.

Hirth grappled with the intruder, while the two in the saloon fled. Hirth and his man had a rough and tumble fight for a few moments, in which the chances were about even. Hirth, at an opportune mo-ment, threw the thief on the floor, at the same time giving him a powerful kick in the back. The thief fell to the floor with a groan of pain, but recovered himself and attempted to rise to his feet. Hirth there-upon delivered him a series of kicks that soon laid the thief prostrate on his back. Hirth telephoned to the police station, and the thief was soon hauled there, where, after sufficiently recovering himself, he gave the name of Charles Hector. He would give nothing additional about himself, neither would he disclose any identity of his com-

Commercial Club Dinner.

At the monthly dinner for members of the Commercial Club, to-morrow evening, the subject to be considered will be the "Railroad Street-crossing Problem in Indianapolis and Its Solution." A great deal of information has been gathered from different cities bearing on the subject, and following the presentation of this addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Jacob P. Dunn, jr., John H. Holliday, H. H. Hanna, J. Q. Van Winkle, A. L. Mason and Col. Eli Lilly on divisions of the subject. The dinner begins at 6 o'clock, and will be informal as to dress. All members of the club are in-vited, though plates must be reserved in

McMonnies Wants Relies.

Artist MacMonnies is desirous of securing relics of the war of any character Guns, buttons, pistols, cartridges, photographs of soldiers in all positions, old uniforms, and, in fact, any sort of a relic, will be acceptable. The relics can be sent to the monument commissioners and will be forwarded to the artist in Paris. Care will be taken of the articles loaned, and they will be returned in the same condition as Children in arms will be admitted to the monument free and children under twelve years of age will be charged an admission of 15 cents, which includes passage on the

Wife No. 1 in the City.

Mrs. Emma Matthews, of Willett's Point, N. Y., wife No. 1 of Deloss Matthews, who is held in company with Mrs. Fannie Denison, also of New York, at the police station on a charge of bigamy, arrived in this city last night at midnight. She will confront her husband and wife No. 2 at the police station this morning. She is stopping at No. 130 West New York street.

That Dashing Repair Wagon. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock while the repair wagon of the street-railroad company was dashing along Washington street, near Illinois street, one of the horses slipped and fell and slid against an Italian's banana cart, demolishing the cart and distributing the bananas without discrimination. A small boy narrowly escaped being run down.



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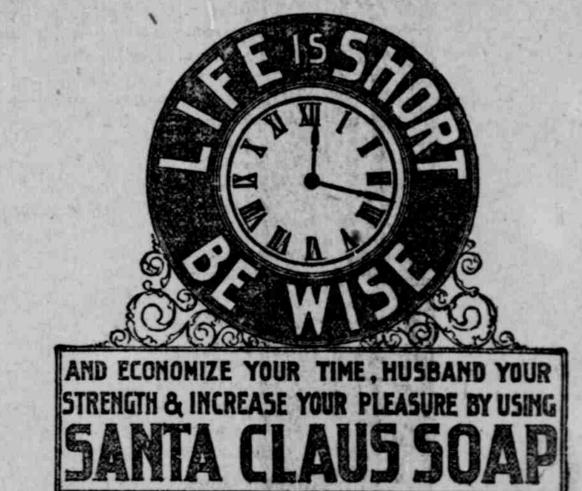
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